### THE EVENING STAR, With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON. SUNDAY..... October 6, 1912

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The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

Business Office, 11th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue.

New York Office: Tribune Building.

Chicago Office: First National Bank Building.

European Office: 3 Regent St., London, England.

The Evening Star, with the Sunday morning edition, is delivered by carriers within the city at 45 cents per month; daily only, 25 cents per month; Sunday only. 20 cents per month. Orders may be sent by mail, or telephone Main 2440. Collection is made by carrier at the end of each

By mail, postage prepaid: Daily, Sunday included, one month, 60 cents. Daily, Sunday excepted, one month, 40 cents. Saturday Star, \$1 year. Sunday Star, \$2.40 year

Entered as second-class mall matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.

to tenor or purpose.

Farming Sentiment and Reciprocity. living on the Canadian border, and finds other children, had to listen." it changing in favor of Mr. Taft. They have not changed their opinion about are not enough. Suppose he decides to entire league, startling the statisticians Up until 1898 the work done in this reciprocity, but now that the pact is give Smith and Murphy company, and in by long runs of wimnings, coming up from direction was a part of that performed dead, and the question is that of preserving good times, they are coming around to the opinion that their interests would way for his next selection or selections." be best served by the re-election of the

It has always seemed strange that the border farmers while condemning Mr. Taft should be praising Mr. Wilson and dent had done, and suggested annexation. are now consigning to destruction." He wanted not only tariff walls but political walls razed; and his fellow-democrats applauded the deliverance. But for democratic support, indeed, the pact would have failed in Congress.

And Mr. Roosevelt was advised of the business while negotiations were in prog- great zeal for his calling and love of jusress, and indorsed the project. He en- tice, but the manner in which he manicouraged the President in all that was fests his concern that the heavy hand of securing a diploma in these branches done. It was not until later, after he had the law should fall upon the guilty is not listened to the whisperings of George W. altogether in tune with the sentiment of Perkins and the seven little governors, enlightenment that supposedly prevails in seeing that the farmer vote was disaf- lynching method of administering justice. fected because of the pact, he began Sheriff Stahl, commissioned to arrest a

revision of the tariff on revenue lines, and in the event of democratic success Mr. Clark will again be Speaker of the House and Mr. Underwood leader on the floor. The measure or measures they report will not be extreme. Just as Speaker year. And neither Mr. Bryan, with the soon as the thief had acknowledged his Baltimore platform on his back, nor Mr. Watterson, with his forty years of free trade agitation on his back, will say them nay. Temporizing on the tariff and everything else will be the order of the day if

But freer trade with Canada and all other countries will be the aim of the democracy, and if it remains in power long enough that will be the accomplishment. Tariff walls will be lowered as evil of the so-called third degree, the exrapidly as the party dares. And as they are lowered the farmer must take his chances with the capitalist and the wageearner. There can be no tariff legislation in which he does not share the good or the bad, as the result may be. Hence the inexplicableness of the position of that border farmer who because of Mr. Taft's record on reciprocity is going to vote for Mr. Wilson, or for Mr. Roose-

## Car Congestion Near the Ball Park.

A proposition has been advanced to ingenious but indiscreet sheriff to be dischange the route of the 9th street electric missed from office by the governor of his line in the neighborhood of the base ball state or to be prosecuted. Yet he de- has been paying pretty good dividends. park so as to lessen the danger at times serves a punishment for going to the The style of entertainment that makes of great congestion. The plan is to carry length of applying lynch law methods in me weep is farce comedy." the cars across Florida avenue at 9th order to obtain a confession of theft from street and thence over to Georgia avenue a man when his sole business was to by a newly cut street that will bring bring him safe to court. them out on the latter thoroughfare about opposite the entrance to the grounds. This would obviate the joint use of tracks between 7th and 9th streets and the dan- to see whether any democratic statesman gerous and delaying process of switching other than Mr. Murphy can carry out which occurs at both corners. The plan such a program. has its obvious merits and deserves a serious consideration by the Commissioners and by Congress, where the matter was not in session. Col. Roosevelt might would have to be carried, inasmuch as it is not possible to change a railway route to address a few warm personal remarks

without legislation. But this change, beneficial though it might be in facilitating the traffic at this point in the circumstances that obtain forced into a style of combat demanding during a part of the year, would not wordy weapons, in whose use he is fortialtogether solve the problem of car junc- fled neither by inclination nor experience. tion dangers. The accident at Florida avenue and 9th street after a ball game some weeks ago might have occurred at good time, Dr. Wiley allows it to be inthat same point just the same if the ferred that he has gotten a great many lines crossed perpendicularly as now pro- quiet laughs out of life. posed, in the absence of a flagman. As a special precaution flagmen have been stationed at these two intersections dur- ture is regarded by photographers as a ing the periods of base ball rush, and the pastime even more perilously fascinating system has worked well, so well that it than foot ball. is difficult to understand why the companies do not of their own accord continue it throughout the city and why the authorities, in the absence of company initiative, do not compel the corporations to go to the small expense necessary to safeguard life at these places in this

All crossing collisions are the result of misunderstandings between motormen. The men themselves do the best they can, Certainly none of them has ever deliberately run his car into another for the fun of the thing or through ill temper. He has in every case thought he had the right of way. There is no safety at any crossing of this kind short of the establishment of a signalman who has full control. It is unfair to place upon motormen, already charged with a dangerous task, the additional responsibility of deciding at crossings as to which car has left to the judgment of the engineer. The Where de twilight waits de risin' of the right of way and to hold them accountable for accidents that may result is attending the inquest into the wreck from a confusion of signals.

Turkey's idea of peace is permission to stop one war long enough to make arrangements for another.

### Sullivan and Taggart Confer. "Tom, you've noticed what Woodrbw

- Wilson did to Jim Smith?" . "Yes, indeed, Roger."
- "And to Charlie Murphy?"
- "You bet!" "Getting a little nervous yourself?"
- "Are you?" "Tom, I don't like this goat business."

hear others use it, but tell me about the a material advance would be made to- You is wastin' time-da's ail I got to "Why, it's an old Bible story. I don't States. It will be remembered that Conknow that I could stand a givil service necticut took the lead in one respect in

about 5000 years ago-the Jews used to bridge disaster, it enacted a statute rewipe their slate clean by seizing a goat, quiring the full stoppage of all trains saying a ceremony over it, and sending it before entering upon the structure of a nto the wilderness, where it died."

"Were they a particularly wicked peo-"I imagine not. Probably a very consci

entious people. They were at that time few in number, and only shepherds and herdsmen. Maybe there was an occasional row over mavericks, or misbranding calves, but their sins could not have been many or great."

"And one goat sufficed?" "One goat sufficed."

"Then why does Wilson want more?" "My dear boy, Wilson is a progressive Should we stand pat on the goat question forever? Besides, as I have just said, the Jews, when they inaugurated the custom, were but a small tribe, and couldn't have been very wicked. One goat was enough

"And you think we need more?" to be believed, the worst people on earth, Look at the way the bosses have been

Senator McCumber, who opposed the expounded at home ten thousand times. reciprocity pact with Canada, has been You may be sure that when the old gensounding sentiment among the farmers tleman began to read. Woodrow, with the pennant honors, giving the leaders the the fact that rice, oats, barley, wheat,

> order not to appear to be playing favorites among the sections comes out this "Well, if I'm chosen I shall not kick." "You are not courting the part, I hope." "Not courting the part, but it looks now that the goat business might be overdone. visions of pennant winning and of world's present time the office spends about \$54,- being the largest garden; and the upper In that event, goats after a time may be-

Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Wilson's party in come popular. We may see Wilson and Congress voted for reciprocity. Mr. Clark others combing the wilderness to recover in the House went further than the Presi- for practical purposes the outcasts they team into such excellent shape, and to

### A Superserviceable Sheriff.

Sheriff Stahl of Kenosha county, Wis. s an enterprising and hustling public officer, and undoubtedly inspired with

making play for it by criticising what Mr. negro who was wanted for stealing a one of the deputies round up a "mob" of the dance. neighboring farmers and framed up a fake lynching party, with a well staged Crisp and Leader Wilson were obliged to life. The rope was around the man's medals, he is something of a matinee temporize on the tariff eighteen years ago neck when he decided to confess. This idol. they will be obliged to temporize next was what the sheriff was after, and as

guilt the officer dismissed the "mob" with tracting the truth. The court to which this sheriff reports should admonish him that in appealing to a mob, however fictitious or actually one of its most solemn precepts. Police officers should not regard it as their chief duty to obtain confessions. This is the istence of which has now been officially denied by a congressional investigating ear. committee. Sheriff Stabl of Kenosha

county is no different in his methods from the medieval torturers who applied hot irons to the soles of the feet of their victims, who pinched their flesh with exquisite care to avoid fatal injury but to in flict great agony, who crushed the hands with screws and stretched the limbs on the rack, and applied a hundred and one variations of this theme of bodily torment to extort acknowledgments of guilt. It would probably very greatly surprise this

William Sulzer says he will be his own boss. Tammany will watch with interest

Perhaps it is fortunate that Congress have found it hard to resist a temptation

Gen. Dan E. Sickles considers himself

Without claiming to have had a corking

Asking J. P. Morgan to pose for a pic-

## The Westport Wreck.

The New York, New Haven and Hart-

ord Railroad Company lays the blam for the Westport wreck on the dead engineer, declaring that he ran by signals that had been set to warn him to slow his speed. This is a familiar situation, The safety of passengers was made dependent upon the slender connection be- body got through bidding fond faretween an engineer's attention and warn- wells we'd never run on schedule." ing signals. No one will ever know why they were ignored, but the fact will always remain on record, as it has already been put on record many times in precisely similar instances, that high speed was permitted up to a certain point and then prohibited only by an agency which could exert no positive influence upon the train action. The whole situation was Connecticut state railroad commissioner and will doubtless draw his own conclusions as to the cause. It would be a Mebbe ain't a-gine to go de proper boon to humanity if this official, seeing the matter from the point of view of public safety rather than that of railroad company interest, were to report that the Dat is callin' for attention here today accident was caused by the absence of any positive method of stopping a train or checking its speed in correction of an engineer's error of judgment or failure of Or of pinin' 'cause somebody los' vision. If the state of Connecticut, which has been the scene of many bad accidents, were to take warning of this abso-lutely needless sacrifice of life and re- An' you'll do it better wif a smilin' quire all the railroads within its boundaries within a certain limit of time to "Same here. Say, I use the word and equip with some form of automatic stop.

ward railroad safety in the United

New Testament, but away back yonder- when, following the frightful Cos Cob!

bridge in which there was a draw, that wreck having been caused by speeding a train upon the bridge when the draw was open. That was the first case of the kind, and it was made the last through prompt preventive action. But this Westport wreck is by no means the first rail disaster in Connecticut caused by excessive speeding and the ignoring of wazning signals by engineers, and yet the obvious remedy remains to be adopted. Why this delay, in the light of the fact that there is no lack of mechanical

### The Runner-Up.

or passing a certain rate of speed?

Yesterday was a red letter day in local sporting history, with Washington finishing a base ball season in second place in "Certainly. Why not? We are ninety a big league. To a city that has strugmillions strong, and if our reformers are gled year after year in a sometimes fruitless effort to keep out of the last position in the race this is an achievement bossing us, and how completely the inter- to arouse the pride of the people to a ests own us. Only one goat for wiping high pitch. For many seasons the chief personal absence letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office; but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Department, according on the subject and a good judge of Once upon a time they wound up a year be placed at fifteen years, the idea is of exceptionally successful playing at much older. When the annual seed dis-"He ought to be. He's the son of a cler- the bottom of the first division, and the tribution was first established, in 1839, gyman, and must have heard the Bible town wore a broad smile of satisfaction second-place team, a real contender for That this plan did not fail is attested by "Suppose Wilson decides that two goats in midseason, setting a hot pace for the new varieties introduced. the bottom with a facility and a steadibase ball world. Now, indeed, there is "waft until next year." It means a possistent manager who has rounded this farms in this country. his clever young men who have fielded and pitched and batted their way to a place of distinction and, it is to be hoped, driven the local hoodoo far out of range.

Cooks are advised to study the chemistry of foods, physiology and hygiene. The wages a cook would expect after

The expense of running a great corpothat Mr. Roosevelt declared against reci- civilized communities. As sheriff of his ration must be estimated in very large procity. His mind had undergone no county he is presumably the foe of all terms on considering the high salary Mr. international attention. time in the witness chair.

gun worth \$60, pursued the man for Indians danced the turkey trot. Let us and plants of many valuable fruits, and they would be cared for several An ethnologist declares that the early The democratic platform promises a thirty miles with a small squad of depu- hope the Indians will not be permitted to ties before catching him. He then had set fashions in costume as well as in has put the office in touch with the best a limited distribution.

> The thousands of requests for seats at attack by the outraged people and a pre- the Becker trial may cause the defendant the first occurring in 1897, the latest in tended preparation to take the prisoner's to feel that, in addition to deserving

Mr. Morgan's attitude regarding campaign contributions was that of the man fervent thanks for its assistance in ex- who is not accustomed to allow himself to be worried about small change.

Col. Roosevelt experiences the unrest of a man who earnestly believes that a psypeaceful its purpose, he was violating chological moment has arrived every time the clock ticks.

Sometimes a New York man does not get settled comfortably in the governor's chair before "Next!" is bawled into his

The present campaign is so heavily charged that some of it is already sparking over into 1916.

## SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

## Study in Emotion.

"Does tragedy move you to tears?" "No." replied the manager. "Tragedy

## Unpardonable Offense.

"Do you mean to say that policeman wicked metropolis?" "Yes; the miscreant stole a dark lanwho had a better pull than his."

Illustrious Example. The ladies, we have sometimes heard, Oft-times contend for the last word: But who shall mention it to blame,

Since leading statesmen do the same? In the Old Days.

next to a plow?" asked one Roman into new varieties for field trial, citizen. "Yes," replied the other. "Well, it will make a good impression

# doesn't point to the fact as proof that

Definition. "What is syncopation?" asked the student of music. "Syncopation," replied the professor,

## "is expurgated ragtime."

Sarcasm From the Octopus. "People are growing less sentimental than they used to be." "Yes," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "and suppose that is the fault of the railroads, too. If we held trains till every-

A Protest. Oh, what's the use o' guessin' An' a-frettin' an' distressin' Bout de things dat gineter happen pretty soon? Today's sun is a-shinin'

An' de vines is still a-twinin'

What's de use o' de dejection 'Cause you 'specks de nex' election

When you's got de real beauty An' de happiness an' duty

What's de use of agitatin' Where de crowds is congregatin'

If you keeps a-perseverin' You will git yoh chance at cheerin' face. When you gits to prophesyin'

An' a-wishin' an' a-cryin' When you ought to h'ist yoh banners | gels.

An' be practicin' yoh manners From the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch. examination on either the Old or the this direction a good many years ago, Foh a proper spirit on Thanksgivin',

During the last fifteen years approxi- Louisiana. Estimated value, per an mately 35,000 immigrants have entered num, \$3,000,000. this country. Some have Immigrant been hardy and have flourished, while others, mated at \$1,000,000 Growths. more delicate, have faded people-but plants, gathered from the devices that, will absolutely prevent the entrance of a train upon a danger zone

four corners of the world and brought here that the American farmer might choose from the whole earth's supply what he most desired. Since 1897 a special division of the Department of Agriculture has been engaged in this work of plant introduction, known as the office of foreign seed and plant introduction, and forming a part of the bureau of plant industry. This branch of Uncle Sam's service is

typical of what the Department of Agriculture is trying to do for the farmers. known, but thousands scarcely known, and so experts have been sent far and wide to search for them and bring back whatever might tend toward the progres-While the time of reckoning for this definite work of plant introduction can

hardest kind of a tussle for many weeks peaches, pears, plums and other small fruit were all represented in the list of trial and report results. auguration of Secretary Wilson's adminissomething tangible in the adjuration to tance, and in 1898 succeeded in getting \$20,000 of the regular appropriation set sible championship, and today there are making it a separate branch. At the series games at the local ball park. All 000 annually, and has a force of about

of foreign seed and plant introduction

trained agricultural explorers have been

South America, and has secured seeds garden most suited to their conditions grains, vegetables, forage grasses and years, perhaps, before sufficient seeds or foreign agricultural institutions in all he countries through which he traveled. Prof. N. E. Hansen has made four trips to Russia, Siberia and Turkestan, 1910. Prof. Hansen's trip resulted in th introduction of the seeds of drought and cold resistant alfalfas, clovers and vetch es for growth in the northwest. In 1898 the late Dr. S. A. Knapp visited Japan, returning to that country in 1901. He procured quantities of the short-kerneled native rice, the cultivation of which has since grown into an industry in Louisiana. Walter T. Swingle was sent to Smyrna n 1898, where he studied the Smyrna fig industry, and in 1899 and 1900 to North Africa, where he discovered valuable forage plants and where he procured (in Algeria) the largest number of palms

which started the date plantations of the

southwest.

M. A. Carleton was sent to Russia in 1898 and again in 1900 and brought back large quantities of cereal plants. Dr. Ernest A. Bessey in 1902 and 1903 the Caucasus and parts of Russia, where he

north Africa and brought back a large seeds of native cotton and corns for introduction. These seeds, too, formed of our day were unknown. Seeds were the basis of his most valuable researches mostly grown by the farmers themin cotton and corn breeding. Frank N. Meyer spent three years-

ria exploring portions of the country sent home many hundred selected species arrested a burglar and gunman in the or varieties of seeds and cuttings of rare plants and fruits. Among the valuable things secured on this trip were the Chinese seedless Tamopan persimmons, tern and a jimmy from another burglar some remarkable hardy varieties of yellow roses, a new dry-land stock for stone fruits and the Chinese t'saos, or jujubes. Mr. Meyer has more recently returned from a trip to central Asia, where he explored the colder regions in search of plants for the cold, dry northwest. He sent back, with several hundred living plants he collected, some dry-land poplars, new and valuable shipping varieties of table grape, hardy wild apples and apricots, a remarkable hardy olive and a most valuable collection of wild forage "Did you say you found Cincinnatus which have already been incorporated

The foregoing can be said to show the on the agricultural vote if some one debit side of the account in the introduction of new seeds and plants. he stands in with the harvester trust." | Heavy Each trip taken probably means an expenditure of several thousand dollars, including, as it must, salary of explorer, travback to the United States. There is however, a credit side to the account.

value of crop, about \$15,000,000. \$40,000,000.

FLINN'S FUND.

"Angel" Flinn as an apostle of purity

1 150

Swedish select oats-Cost about \$5,000 to introduce. Annual increase in value of this variety in Wisconsin alone esti

Excelsior white Schoenen oats-Introduced in 1868 at cost of not more than Value of annual increase estimated at \$15,000,000 Chevalier barley - Distributed by de partment in 1871, at cost of about \$1,000 for many years one of standard varieties in this country, the crop of which is worth many millions. Washington navel oranges-Original cost of introduction not on record, but probably insignificant. Value of the California crop alone in excess of \$10,000,000

annually. These are but eight instances out o 5,000. As a matter of fact the list of successful introductions is much longer but were it not, the benefit gained merely from these eight important American crops of today is such that the work The earth is covered with plants, some would have more than justified itself.

The material gathered by explorers, consuls and correspondents comes in from all over the world at the Distributing rate of ten shipments a day. Practically all come directly to the Department of Agriculture. From here they are sent to the plant-introduction garit was mainly with the idea of bringing new and rare seeds and plants from dens of the office, turned over to the for months afterward. Now, here is a foreign countries here for distribution. specialists of the department or distributed to carefully selected expert growers, who are in a position to give them a fair Four plant-introduction gardens have

charge of the work of propagating the seeds and plants introduced. Miami, Fla. Soon after the in- is the garden to which plants which thrive only below the frost line are sent; ness that became the talk; of the entire tration he made an effort to broaden the Brooksville, Fla., for the bamboo and other oriental plants in particular, and for the garden at Chico, Cal., for the propaaside for plant introduction work, thus gation of a wide range of material from all over the world on a large scale, this Mississippi valley garden for specially honor and credit to the shrewd and per-and regular force at the four propagation of gardens used for general propagation. The gardens at Phoenix, Tempe and Yuma, Ariz., and at Mecca and Indio, Cal., should, however, also be mentioned Prior to the establishment of the office as it is here that the experiments are being made with date introductions. These the seeds and plants se- lection of date varieties in the world, and, cured were practically all according to experts at the department, obtained either through it is only a question of a few years when the American-grown dates will be sold or the market.

Following the arrival of seeds or plants the particular circumstances connected sent into almost every region of the globe with them decide the next step. If seeus, where plants of value to American agri- they may be received in sufficient quanticulture are likely to be found. Many of them to a considerable extent at once. for example, has traveled extensively in variety. In a case of this kind Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and plants would be sent to the propagation ornamentals. In addition Mr. Fairchild clippings could be secured to make even

> All new seeds and plants are free. The only point considered is their popularity. For instance, a new variety of All Are wheat destined to withstand the cold of the northwest would not be distributed indiscriminately to the entire list of persons seeking seeds and plants. This point aside, however, the distribution is similar to that of "congressional" seeds, and usually takes place during the late winter months, as at that time the plants can best be shipped without injury. Several cases exist showing that the

"American fathers" were as inter-

ested in the subject of plant introduction as are the enthusiasts of the Department of Agriculture today. Franklin, while in England as agent for Pennsyl vania, sent home silkworm eggs and mulberry cuttings. Thomas Jefferson during the five years he represented this country as minister to France (1784-1789) forwarded numerous seed samples of grasses. rice, peppers and olives to correspondents at home, especially to the Society for the Improvement of Agriculture, at Charleston, S. C. It was to this society that he sent samples of rice seed, from which some of the best rice in the world was raised in the Carolinas. Notwithstanding these efforts to introduce new seeds and plants, many scarce or unknown in the early part of but few seed farms, nurseries or seedsmen, and the illustrated seed catalogues selves and there was no improvement from year to year. Interest in better seeds and in securing new seeds and plants resulted largely from the agricultural fairs inaugurated by the various societies for "promoting agriculture" which were organized at

Charleston, 1784; New York, 1785;

Philadelphia, 1791; Boston, 1792, and

Washington, 1809.

A pessimist regarding the food supply of the world has but to talk to the experts at the office of foreign seed and plant introduction to secure a Fairchild claims that the modern study of the relative performance of different plants has merely begun. He shows legumes of the Siberian steppes, some of that crops change, and, in addition, the same word may mean more today than it did twenty-five years ago. As an example of this he cited the case of the "pear" crop. The ordinary pear is first thought of, but the agriculturist might be thinking either of the prickly pear of Texas. Or, again, he cultural possibilities broadened.

might be trying to determine which variety of those two "pears" he had better choose to secure the most satiseling expenses and cost of getting plants factory results. Thus have the agri-All of the scientists who have made explorations in search of plant immi-Among the thousands of new varieties of grants do not belong primarily to the was on to set the machine running. seeds and plants introduced from foreign countries since the organization of duction. In the majority of instances Through an inch and a half nozzle a trethey are experts in some other branch mendous stream was thrown nearly 200 the office, as well as before, some have of the Department of Agriculture, feet. The greatest distance obtained was proved of great economic importance and chosen to go in search of whatever is value. Taking the most striking examdesired on account of their regular eighths nozzle. Three streams of sevenples, for instance, this side of the books shows the following items:

See the following items:

China and desired on account of their regular regular work in that direction. In this way eighths each were thrown at once, average and the following items:

Change of the alkali and drought respectively. Sorghum-Introduced from China and sistant plant-breeding investigations, attained. The trial, although satisfactory, France in 1864 at a cost of about \$2,000. exploring for forage crop seeds, and did not fully test the qualities of the ma-Is now grown throughout country, the w. T. Swingle, physiologist of the crop chine, water having been thrown nearly annual value of the crop being estimated physiology and breeding investigations, 300 feet. Steam is usually raised in six searching for palms for breeding pur-Kafir corn-Introduced at a cost of not poses, and so on throughout most of more than \$5,000. Largely grown in the list. Following the trip, also, if the engine house, so that nothing remains semi-arid southwest, where but few other any bulletins are to be published on when the scene of conflagration is reachcrops are successful. Estimated yearly specific plants introduced, they are apt to come from the office in which the ex-Durum wheat-Cost of introduction plorer is regularly engaged: In this probably less than \$30,000. Its cultiva- way the number of bulletins printed tion has extended rapidly throughout by the office of foreign seed and plant semi-arid northwest, and the annual introduction is small, being made up value of the crop is probably more than chiefly of a quarterly bulletin, in which are contained the names, with data, of Japanese short-kerneled rices - Intro- every different seed or plant brought duced at a cost of less than \$20,000. As- into the United States. Other bulletins sisted materially in the phenomenal on new varieties are, of course, issued growth of rice industry of Texas and but in small numbers.

APROPOS OF ARMAGEDDON.

From the Atlanta Constitution. From the Hartford Times. It appears that Boss Bill Flinn let a If the Armageddon saints could bring very considerable sum of money talk in heaven down to earth they'd do their his effort to persuade the voice of the level best to vote the angels. people to talk back. From the Columbia State.

Our spies authoritatively report that From the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times. Col. Roosevelt's vote in Pennsylvania the location of Armageddon is between last April was 298,692, of which Boss the devil and the deep sea.
Flinn voted \$144,308.29, being, like Old From the Chattanooga Times. King Cole, a merry old soul. Worn to a frazzle-the Armageddon From the Pittsburgh Chroniele-Telegraph. neavyweight.

in politics is a spectacle for men and an- From the Indianapolis Star. Dr. Wilson now takes his stand of Roosevelt's Columbus speech. If he does not guard his action more carefully he "Bill" Flinn and his money are soon will yet be edging into standing room at Armageddon,

## FIFTY YEARS AGO IN THE STAR

The use of postage stamps as currency fifty years ago had an unfortunate effect upon the Post Office De-Postal partment in one respect as told by the following paragraph in The Star of October 1, 1862:

an erroneous impression with regard to tress several million dollars. masters that sales of stamps must be tember 22, 1909, said: restricted to such as may be needed by ordinary demand at any office being the medium has soiled or defaced them in a greater or less degree, and evil persons, taking advantage of that circumstance, have put into circulation stamps which have evidently been used in prepayment ed to treat as unpaid any letter placed in a post office for mailing which may be covered with a stamp at all soiled or defaced, or which has apparently been used in the payment of postage. letters will be sent, at once, to the dead letter office. It is important that the public as well as postmasters should bear opposition to the sale and use of postage stamps for a currency, foreseeing the results of such a course on the part of reflection is perhaps the only apology the public."

The following letter from a member of Company B, 2d District Volunteers, writ-Life in 2, 1862, will give an impression of civil war soldiering in by no means glowing terms:

I thought I would amuse myself by informing you of the condition of our regiment. When we left Fort De Kalb, Va. we were ordered to take two days' ramarch being a forced one, we were compelled to throw away our great coats and of the Potomac, and the fog in the morn-Union-leving people for rubber blankets. anti-Catholic, anti-Roman: the "historical Winter is fast approaching. We have a great many men sick with the chills and was Dr. Bronsveld, reproves all alliance fever. We were ordered by Gen. Griffin to cross the river to Shepherdstown, on others. Thursday, driving the rebel pickets before us, capturing one lieutenant, two cavalrymen, battery blacksmith forge and two ambulances belonging to the 38th Georgia. The boys waded the river as if they were on Pennsylvania avenue. Gen. Griffin thinks we are the most daring regiment in the field. He says our charge of last Saturday, when the 118th Corn Exchange) Pennsylvania Regiment was being cut up by the rebels, was the best he ever saw."

Steady progress was being made half century ago in the establishment of the street railway lines of the capital. In The Star of October 3, 1862,

Car Line. is this statement of the "The Navy Yard branch of the passenger railway was opened yesterday afternoon from the navy yard gate to Capitol line to Georgetown. At present there are six cars running, and with others that in great favor with the country. night, thereby giving an opportunity to residents in that part of the city to attend the places of amusements up town and return with little trouble. "This part of the road has been pushed which much credit is due to all concerned, the law allowing them sixty days in which to have the road in running order, after the completion of the main line, which would expire on the 22d of the

The need of a steam fire engine in Washington had been felt for some time before the outbreak of the war, but no progress Steam Fire one until conditions here of a trial of a fire engine that had been

present month.

purchased by the government, the test taking place at the corner of 12th and E appearance, being drawn by two fine carriage, drawn by the men who work the engine under the director, Mr. William Dixon. The hose was at once attached to the plug and the fire under the boiler lighted. In six and a half minutes steam sufficient to blow a whistle was obtained and in ten minutes enough steam Streams were thrown of different sizes. minutes, as the machine is drawn to the fire, the match being applied as it leaves ed but to attach to the plug and turn on the stream.

## THE MELANCHOLY DAYS.

The autumn days are flitting; It is sad to see them flit; Where the base ball fans are sitting Fans will soon have ceased to sit; The schoolboy has to study, Thinking study is a bore, And the roads are getting muddy.

The autumn days are passing,

Though we hate to see them pass; Though we nate to see them pass;
Campaign orators are "gassing,"
Though they merely waste their gas;
Women stand at windows gazing,
And the things they see are nice,
But, as usual, amazing
As to price. The autumn days are going,
And we hate to see them go;
Biting blasts will soon be blowing
As we wish they'd never blow;

Chorus girls are busy dancing For the "tired business men, And contrive to be entrancing Now and then. The autumn days are waning;
'Tis too bad that they must wane;
Greedy people keep on straining.
As the greedy only strain;
From the trees the leaves are dropping.
And the man whose purse is thin
Dreads the time when Christmas shopping
Must begin.

-S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald,

# HOLLAND'S PARTIES AND PRESS.

Many reasons exist why Holland and Hague, and is much read by the aristo-America should know each other better. cracy. It favors the fortifications at The Dutch language is an almost impassable barrier America's French were once spoken in London, as, is partisan of a strict neutrality, but indeed, they were at Amsterdam and Leyden. It is useful to recall that it was a "A. N. Zevely, esq., the third assistant Hollander of French name and origin, postmaster general, has just issued a cir- Jean Lazac or (Luzac), one of the editors cular to postmasters generally in which of the Gazette de Leyden (published in he informs them that the recent demand French at Leyden from 1680 to 1814), who

the law authorizing the issue of 'postage | Baron Loudon, Holland's minister to currency,' has entirely exhausted the America, speaking at the tercentenary surplus stock and the department of the Hendrik Hudson discovery and the is now dependent upon the daily manu- dedication of a monument to the memory facture to meet the requisitions of post- of De Vries, the first Dutch settler at masters. He therefore instructs post- "Swanendael," now Lewes, Del., Sep-

"When money was needed, the public for prepayment of postage, the mutiny was rife in the destitute American army, Holland had confidence and loaned the struggling states sums which guide. And inasmuch as the unadvised when paid in 1809 amounted to \$14,000,use of postage stamps as a circulating 000; when there was alliance between Holland and the United States silver medals were struck in commemoration.

This incident is recalled here to show of postage, every postmaster is instruct- how closely we are bound to Holland by the Land en Volk, published at The Religious Holland is the classic land of almost numberless po-Issues. these instructions in mind. The depart- this so strange as it may appear, for if the Vrijzinnig Democraat, but which has ment has repeatedly, by special letters we look backward we will find that most now ceased to appear. and official announcement, declared its if not all of religious heresy and schism was political rather than religious. This

for so-called "religious" persecution.

The distinctions in religious parties are

many and not always apparent to the

layman. According to the terms of the

constitution entire liberty of conscience

is granted to members of all religious confessions. Holland, it is generally as-Sharpsburg and printed sumed, is an entirely Protestant country. in The Star, of October The government itself is Protestant, but as well as the Protestant there is a very numerous and powerful Catholic party. The following enumeration is in-structive. The Dutch Reformed numbers "Having just returned from off picket 2,471,021; other Protestants, 600,000; Catholics, 1,800,000; Sanscrit, 8,800; Jews, 104,000; unknown creeds, 133,000. The Protestant party, or the Protestant parties, are divided into those who are absolutely anti-Catholic and those who tions. We were told we would be back are, on the contrary, very large and tolin two days. Of course, we could take erant in spirit. The most important party no clothing. We were not allowed to tolerant and is the ally of the Catholic these explorations have been worthy of international attention.

David Fairchild, in charge of the office of foreign seed and plant introduction, master, but, on the contrary, a state based on Christian principles, shading its blankets. We are now where both are policy on circumstances, without ever needed, being very warm in the day and transgressing these principles. The "inbitter cold at night. We are on the banks dependent anti-revolutionary" is another party of the same religious color, but ing is like a heavy rain. We have re- less democratic, more aristocratic, more ceived no bounty. Being a Washington conservative, and the head is the former regiment, and Washington giving no minister, M. de Savornin-Lohman. Other bounty, we are compelled to appeal to the Protestant parties are very much more Christian" party, at the head of which

> Catholic and Protestant parties alike in Holland constitute the parties of the right. The left is constituted by the liberal parties, which during fifty years were the masters of the country. Two or three times only from Kuyper and then M. Heemskerk, exercised the power. The liberals, under M.

years, from 1905 to 1907.

The left, whose principles are those of the French revolution, are very much divided; they are united only against the clericals, but each division has its peculiar ideas of government, so that there is little or no unity among them. The "old liberals" are the most moderate and the most liberal, and perhaps the least democratic. Their opinions are for the right, and hence their strength in

parliament is always doubtful. The "liberal progressists," the "libera and strangers settling in that section of union," corresponding to the radicals very aged, who died four years later. the city. Cars are now run from an early in France, are led by M. Morchant and Groen had published for some time hour in the morning to 11 o'clock at M. Borgesius. The latter is deputy from Rotterdam and a politician, writer and orator of unusual merit. These two have The "radical socialists" are liberal democrats, dominated and led by M. Drukker and M. Treub, "socialist evolutionists." These latter are increasing in numbers and act as a union between

iberal progressists and socialists. Holland has caught the German contagion and now possesses socialists of the type of the implacable Marxists, who are rank anarchists, and these are led by Domela Nieuwenhuis. The "workman's socialist" party has at its head M. Troelstra. Each of these political parties has its organization, committees, etc. Each has its journal or journals. The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant was made toward getting published at Rotterdam, is the largest and important journal of the libera The journal, for a fact, is not

liberal, but reserves its own liberty and independence of action when October 4, 1862, is a news article telling it deems it necessary. It is for this reason read by all parties. It was founded in 1844, four years before William II of Orange had taken the initiative of a constitutional revision and established the parliamentary regime, and when the great Thorbecke, statesman and journalist, came to power. In matters of exterior policy the journal advocates strict neutrality and has opposed the project of the fort at Flushing.

The Nieuwe Courant is liberal more moderate than the preceding. It torical Christian party. The Banier was Capital's council af administration are lished in June, 1908, the program of the M. Van Houten, M. Stork | Historical Christian Union. Organ. and other well known eco. Holland merits to be better known to nomists and journalists. This journal, the world, especially to America. But to attain this end Holland must change her impossible language.

## CH. CHAILLE-LONG.

From the Memphis News-Scimetar. Trouble has been brewing in the Bal-Trouble has been brewing in the Bal- The blazer coat no sooner goes into kans for a good many years, and it oblivion but another style just as conwould now appear that it was about to spicuous takes its place. break forth in a disturbance of such a se lous character that all of Europe may From the Milwaukee Sentinel. be involved in war. From the Albany Evening Journal.

THE BALKAN WAR CLOUD.

The Balkan war correspondents presumably need a little money for their early Christmas shopping. From the Baltimore Star. The Balkans seem to play traditional mother-in-law to the rest of Europe.

From the Birmingham Age-Herald. The Balkan crisis is again in midst, but it will attract small attention in this country until after election day. From the Providence Evening Bulletin. The sick man of Europe is a li sicker than usual.

Turkey should remember that it's well to be off with the old war before you are on with the new. From the Duluth News-Tribune. The Thanksgiving that witnesses the carving of European Turkey will be one

From the Toronto Mail and Empire.

of world-wide joyousness. From the Portland Press. War clouds are lowering in the Bal-kans, but we have noticed that it can slashed doublet and big picture hat with be very lowery weather there with ut plumes, and blushed. any very heavy storms.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

cations diminish the chances of a violabetween Holland and the matters relating to exterior policy a par-world. The Latin and the ticular thing should be noted: the journal favors union with Belgium. The distin-guished editor-in-chief, M. L. J. Plenn van Duiveland, is a member of the Holing for a reunion of the two countries.

The Vaderland is a liberal journal pubby the public for postage stamps, under was the cause of loaning America in dis- where it is read by nine-tenths of the Bolssevain and M. Kalff, and treats of The Telegraaf is another liberal jourmodest bourgeoise, who read it and, more, land is the Petit Journal of Amsterdam; it is widely read and is neutral. The Nieuwe van den Dag is of the same color and kind as the preceding. The liberal progressists (radicals) have thus access to public opinion in three o the greatest journals of Holland, the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, the Handelsblad and the Telegraaf. have, besides the Vaderlander, which is an aggressive journal, being the official

organ of the liberal progressists. The Vaderlander is weekly. Among the liberal-democratic-radicalsocialist journals it is necessary to cite ties of a common sympathy. Hague, and the Arnhemsche Courant, was founded in 1904, three months after the Democratic Liberal League, constilitical and religious par- tuted at Utrecht by the Radical League ties. Each and every religious creed has and the dissenting members of the Libits source in a political party. Nor is eral Union. The liberal democrats pos-

> The Volk is the great socialist journal, It is published at Amsterdam and is the favorite organ of the parliamentary socialists. It publishes a weekly satirical supplement, the Notenkraker (the nut cracker). It was edited for a long time by M. Troelstra, a lawyer and writer of great talent and a very clean deputy. The Volk is seconded in its reformist action by the review Nieuwe Tijd and others. Socialists have the habit of publishing journals broadcast. Since 1803, when socialism had only ten years of existence, a marxist sheet could be found in each of the chief cities, the Vritheid at Rotterdam, the Wachter at Groninger, the Tockomist at Middlebourg. the Alarmklok at Alkmaar, the Nieuwe Tijd at Leenwarden, the Volkstribunn at Maestrecht, the Klok at Wolvega. Many of these had an ephemeral existence cause of the scission between reformists

The Catholics and Protestants of the right have their journals. The principal Catholic journal is the Tijd; the principal Protestant journals are the Standaard and the Nederlander. The Tijd is the most ancient of all the olic journals. The Centrum, the Maasbode, the Residentiebode, the Huisgezin, the Daagblad van Noord, Brabant, the Limburger Courier, all have a wide circulation.

has an official weekly organ entitled the

with Catholics and the Kuyper party or On the social question the Catholics have organized important groups, each of which has a journal. The League of Holland Catholic Workmen numbers more than 50,000 members, under the title of the Volksbond. The Volksbond has a journal. the Volksbanier. Numerous syndicates affiliated with the forementioned have their organs. Utrecht, for example counts 5,000 subscribers to the Katho lieke Werkman. Besides the Volksbone there is the Boerenbond and the Hanze 1849 to 1901 the direction of affairs was Above all these groups the Katholieke changed: since 1901 the right, with Dr. Sociale Actie counts 70,000 members. The Katholieke Social Actie distributes in all and has its particular journal, the Voorde Meester, remained in power only two hoede (the Vanguard), and its weekly review, the Katholieke Social Weekblad.

> The Standaard is the anti-revolutionary journal of Dr. Kuyper. It was founded by him April 1, 1872, on the occasion of the tercentenary of the taking of Brielle by the Orangists. Dr. Kuyper, who was then thirty-five years of age and was simply Protestant pastor, replaced at the head of the anti-revolutionary party the great historian and political writer, Groen van Prinsterer, then very aged, who died four years later. the Nederlande. The Standaard was destined to replace this journal, which had ceased to appear, and to dissemina e through the country anti-revolutionary principles and doctrines. Due to the au mirable activity of Dr. Kuyper, the antirevolutionary party and its organ, the Standaard, had a brilliant success, it circulated among all classes, for the antirevolutionary party counts its partisans in

In 1905 a scission occurred in the party Christian democrats (the left wing), par tisans of a more democratic policy than that of Dr. Kuyper, separated from the main troop, under the leadership of M. Staalman, then deputy of the Helder They constituted an autonomous party and disseminated (without much success) their ideals in three weekly journals: the Alge meen Welzyn, the Christian Democrat and the Amstelbode. In the elections of 1909 they went over to the "Christian ccalition-Kuyper Catholics-with whom they were forced to resume relations: independent anti-revolutionaries, which constituted the ancient right of the Kuyper party, and which had abandoned the party and constituted itself an autonthe project of electoral reform presented by M. Van Poortvliet. The independents have at their head M. de Savornin Lohin-chief of the Nederlander. This journal was founded in 1893, two years after the constitution of the party. The Nederand lander is now the organ of the new hiswas founded in 1900. In its the organ of the historic Christians party, and it was in its columns that was pubthe world, especially to America.

## FALL FASHIONS.

From the Bridgeport Evening Post.

Recent investigations bring to light the fact that it is only during the last hundred years that men have been wearing trousers. From present styles, women may be following their example in another century.

From the Dayton News. To the average man there can be no change in the style of women's hats until they are made smaller.

From the Milwaukee Journal. The dictators of fashion report that the waist line may be placed this year wherever the wearer chooses. This being the case, the waist line should range from the armpits to the knees.

From the New York Evening Telegram. Men today, said Mrs. Langtry at a little press symposium, should wear what is individually becoming of the fashions of the past. "This man here, for instance," she proceeded, "should wear the fashions of the Charles period -he has the face for them." And the reporter in the norfolk jacket, derby and tan shoes pictured himself in blue

Fashion says a rosette of quills is the Unlike our heroic Latin Americans, the thing on new fall hats. We don't care little Balkan states may go to war only if it's a rosette of sides of bacon. Anyat extreme peril of intervention and loss thing but that confounded rosette of man-killing harpoons!